POPULATION AND CAPITAL

PROF. HADLEY'S VIEWS ON THE

Copies of General Interest Discussed by

The second day's sessions of the American con omie Association began yesterday morning with a paper on "The Shlongo Strike," by Caroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of labor, in which he said:

"The com, bination of strike and boycott which occurred at Chicago in June and July last was an epos hal event in the labor move ment and the industrial development of the country, because it emphasized certain principles, now recognizes, as essential in the government, management, and operation of railthe public at large the right and the power of the Federal Government, while not terfering in the operation or control of strikes themselves, to send its troops into a State for the purpose of protecting Federal interests, whether that protection or was not asked by the State's Covernment. It has shown the power of the courts in the expansion of the privilege of injunction, the twin power to mandamus; and it has shown that the civil courts assert the right to define what is crime under certain circumstances, to execute their own views by legal processes, to interpret their own acts, and to impose sentence. It has made the country recog pize the necessity of considering railroads as representing public as well as private interests, and that their employees are quasi-public ser-

Moreover, the Chicago strike constitutes a embordinate element in a revolution which is quietly taking place in this country. It was preceded by a revolutionary measure far more significant than itself, and is being supplemented by one still more significant. In 1887 Congress. at the demand of the shippers of the country, med the Inter-State Commerce act regulating the freight rates over all inter-State railroads, and logically over all railroads. In other words, the Congress of the United States, according to the demands of the shippers of the country, recognized that existing conditions were in con recognized that existing conditions were in conflict with a moral sentiment comprehending the justness and the equity involved in the transportation of commodifies essential to the welfare of the people. But this is essentially State socialism and compulsory arbitration, because it is emphatically a law regulating the prices of goods through the price of services. The second measure to which I have referred is the Pooling bill now pending in the Senata. This measure is also demanded at the instance of the shippers and railroads; and yet as a State-socialistic measure it squals the compulsory insurance legislation of Germany. The bill provides for a great trust, with the Government of the United States as the trustee.

"This explains why the Chicago strike is epochal in its influence as a subordinate phase of a silent revolution. It emphasizes the claim that there must be some legislation which shall place railroad employees on a par with railroad employees on a par with railroad employers in conducting the business of transportation, so far as the terms and conditions of employment are concerned. The next step on the lines of the Inter-State Commerce act is a charges for services rendered shall be reasonable and just."

The other papers read at the morning session were that of Prof. Dewey of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on "The Unemployed," and one by John Graham Brooks on "The Pope and the Encyclical on Labor." At the afterpoon session the first paper was by Prof. A. T. Hadley of Yale on "Population and Capital."

Prof. Hadley said:

"I wish to point out how the use of sociological methods of inquiry have enabled us to flict with a moral sentiment comprehending th

Prof. Hadley said:

"I wish to point out how the use of sociological methods of inquiry have enabled us to connect the causes affecting the growth of capital with the study of the Maithusian theory, and how the combination of the two things has enabled us to present the essential truth of the Maithusian theory in a more guarded but at the same time a more convincing and useful form than is otherwise possible. We find that the institution of the family has necessarily taken part in the accumulation of capital. For such accumulation, which is socially necessitaged, we must restrict population and increase refer to the accumulation of capital. For such accumulation, which is socially necessitated, we must restrict population and increase production. The first form of the family, known as the matriarubate, restricted population, but did not provide for production. The military family, which was the second form, provided for accumulations in the hands of the strongest. The modern family provides for accumulations in the hands of the producers as a class.

"The prudent man or woman, who works hard, invests wisely, and does not marry till assured of the ability to support a family, insures himself and his children against the danger of pressure of population upon subsistence. He lessens his contribution to the national death rate of their smaller numbers, there is a cumulative effect from generation to generation, by which the nation as a whole grows more prudent, and its morality more intellectual. It is in all these ways that the institution of individual capital has proved the best means of accumulating the capital of a community. This progress has been marked by a lowering of the general birth rate, a still greater lowering of the death rate, and an improvement in the arts which has enabled population, though increased, to live in greater confort than be-

lowering of the death rate, and an improvement in the arts which has enabled population, though increased, to live in greater comfort than before. But it has left certain parts of the population in a state where they are constantly on the verge of starvation. Is this to be regarded as a necessary incident to progress, or as an unnecessary evil which constitutes the indictment against the modern industrial system? Maithus holds the former view; the socialists the latter.

"The successive points in the Maithusian theory may be summed up as follows: 1. A low death rate is a necessity for national prosperity. A high death rate means a low average duration of life. 2. Any excess of birth rate over death rate means increased population, and, in long-established communities, increased density of population. When this increase is more rapid than improvements in the arts, it means less food per unit of labor, more disease, and stoppage of the accumulation of capital. 3. The physiological possibilities of the birth rate are so far in excess of the death rate which is consonant with social prosperity that the improvement in the arts of food supply has not kept pace with this lossible excess, and cannot be expected to do so. This difference must be reduced by preventive checks to lessen the birth rate. Otherwise the individual is to blame, and must expect to see his family suffer the positive checks of disease and famile.

"The socialistic criticism may, upon the

This difference must be reduced by preventive checks to bessee the birth rate. Otherwise the individual is to blame, and must expect he see his family suffer the positive checks of disease and families. Sittle criticism may, upon the Melthusian theory, be fairly summed up in two heads: 1. There is almost never in civilized society a present or immediate pressure of population upon subsistence. There is always food enough to go around if it were only distributed. 2. If such a distribution were made, there is no likelihood of a future pressure of population on subsistence, because increased comfort is accommanied by a lower birth rate, instead of a higher one.

"The last point is erroneous. It is true that as seetsty exist at present high comfort and low birth rate usually go together, because comfort is made to depend on prudence. Let the comfort is made to depend on prudence, the the comfort is made to depend on prudence, the the comfort is made to the follah poor law at the beginning of this century, and the birth rate tends to increase rather than diminish. It may not be equally true, as some Maithusians would have us believe, that the low birth rate is the cause of the boundaries that the comfort is the cause of the boundaries that the comfort is the cause of the boundaries—the accretis firth rate to those who are capable of an education of the comfort."

Pref. David Kinley of the University of Illinois read a short paper on "Credit Instruments in Retail Trade." and Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, then spake on "Our Trade with the East." "Wherever the Eastern trade has centered in the past, "said he," great opulence and political power have been seen. Commercial discovery, diplomacy, and mercantile selfahness have sought to monopolize or share in this trade. The Eastern countries are almost purely agricultural; more than ninety per cent. of population dependent upon the soil. China and sonous wheat his disquent. In 1894 about eight per cent. of the limports and index one

\$1,530,799; from China, \$3,111,952; and from Japan in 1880 less than \$100,000. In 1893 we imported from India \$25,048,554; from China, \$20,636,536, and from Japan, \$27,454,520.

"Japan may seek to play in Asia the role of Great Britain in Europe; with the prestige of victory, she has it in her grasp to hold the balance of power in Asia. If Japan cannot hold the political government of China, she is in a position to exploit it commercially. Should Japan secure control of the productive forces of China an industrial power of overwhelming importance may be developed. Stationary and back ward as China is, when compared with its neighbors, it might easily exceed them in importance if it could borrow their desire for progress or have its productive and industrial ability intelligently directed by others. It is in the light of Japan's preëminence in Asia that our new treaty becomes of high import."

NEW HAVEN'S POLICE.

The Investigating Committee Says, in Ef.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 27,-The police investigating committee, of which Mayor Sargent is the Chairman, made its report to the Board of Police Commissioners this evening. The investi-gation was instigated by the Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth of the "Law and Order League," who made grave charges against the Commissioners and police force in general. Among other things the report says

Your committee finds the facts to be as charged; that there has been a lack of vigilance and efficiency on the part of the police in the en-

and efficiency on the part of the police in the enforcement of the laws for the prevention or suppression of the various forms of gambling and other vices, and especially in the enforcement of the laws against Sunday liquor selling.

As to whether any Commissioner has sought position on the Board of Police Commissioners for his business advantage, or has used or appeared to use his official position to the hinderance or discouragement of the police in the enforcement of the liquor law, or has improperly interfered with any policemen in the discharge of their duty, considerable testimony has been taken, and your committee finds the testimony concerning these matters to be of sufficient weight to establish probable cause of action."

This refers to Commissioners John Clancey and Daniel Gilhuly, who are in the bottling business, and were accused by Dr. Smith of wrongly influencing policemen. The committee also find that tipe of individual raids have been given by the police officers.

CARLSON CUT HIS THROAT,

Thinking He Had Killed His Wife with a

Angered in a domestic quarrel, William Carlson, a weaver, 67 years old, of 209 West Twenty-seventh street, threw a scrubbing brush at his wife's head yesterday morning. She fell unconscious to the floor. Thinking he had killed her, he locked himself in his room and committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

Three years ago Carison married a widow named Boyd, who had three daughters and a

named Boyd, who had three daughters and a son. Rebert. Of late he had been out of work, and Robert has supported the family. Carlson did not like his stepson.

At the breakfast table, yesterday, he found fault with Robert, who was absent. Robert's mother reminded her husband that he was dependent upon the stepson's generosity. This led to the scr ubbing brush incident. When his wife fell, Carls on threw up his hands, and cried, "My God, I've killed her!"

After he had gone to his own room her daughter revived Mrs. Carlson, and she at once soughther revived Mrs. Carlson, and she at once soughther her husband to forgive him for the blow. As she couldn': get into his room she sent for her son, who was at work not far away.

Robert and Policeman Haaly of the West Thirty-sevenih street station got into Carlson's room through a window overlooking the fire escape. There they found him dead on the floor.

THE SPEAKERSHIP CONTEST.

Malby's Confidence Weakening, While Fish Says He Has 70 Votes Pledged to Him.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.-The Assembly speakership candidates will open their headquarters in this city to-morrow, and then the fight for the coveted position will become much hotter than it has been. The situation to-night, according to Mr. Malby, remains unchanged. According to Mr. Fish it has changed somewhat in his favor, for instead of having sixty-eight votes seventy. There are a number of out-of-town Assemblymen here, and to-day more are exhe will be elected Speaker, and there seemed to-night to be a perceptible weakening of Mr. Malby's confidence, which all along has been very great despite the list of pledges published by Mr. Flah. pected. Mr. Fish is, in truth, over-confident that

by Mr. Fish.

Several Assemblymen who have not pledged their votes, and who visited the city yesterday, said that it was useless to pledge votes at this stage of the Speakership game, for it would only tend to make enemies. One of them said that there was a dark horse in the field, and that it was not at all unlikely that the animal would gallop ahead in the stretch on New Year's Eve and pass under the wire a winner.

The inference is that the dark horse is the leader on the floor of last year's Assembly, Danforth E. Ainsworth, who was a candidate for

The inference is that the dark horse is the leader on the floor of last year's Assembly, Danforth E. Ainsworth, who was a candidate for Speaker at the last session, and who during the present fight for the honor has not been doing much active work. He is working beneath the surface, and it is thought by more than one Assemblyman that he will be elected as a compro-

ALBANY, Dec. 27.-Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan was in this city yesterday, having come here for the

purpose of attending the meeting of the State Land Board, of which he is an ex-officio member. Mr. Sheehan was approached by THE SUN correspondent at the conclusion of the delibera-

tions of the Land Board, and asked concerning his future in politics. Mr. Sheehan answered; "I am out of politics entirely, and in the future I shall devote myself wholly to the practice of law in New York."

Mr. Sheehan then said that he wished the lat of January was past, so that he might be entirely relieved from official duties and responsibilities. He said that ambitions in political life were gone, and he did not believe that they would ever return.

"I was surprised." added Mr. Sheehan. "to find how easy it was for me to step out of the harness, but I presume that it was all due to a determination formed by me months ago—in fact, while the last Legislature was in session. Since then the determination has matured, and now I am sure that I will never again be active in political matters."

A CHECK TO THE REPUBLICANS.

the Kings County Board of Supervisors, With the aid of Supervisor Fischer of the Eighth ward and Supervisor Bennett of the Gravesend district, now the Thirty-first ward, both of whom were elected through a combination of the Republican and Shepardite forces, the Democrats yesterday succeeded in reflecting Thomas F. Farrell to his \$5,000 a year place as Clerk of the Kings county Board of Supervisors, and M. T. Bowden, deputy clerk at a salary of \$2,250. The appointments are for two years, and were made by a vote of 17 to 15. This was the first time that Meesrs. Fischer and Bonnett voted with the Democratic members of the Board. The Republicans are much chagrined over the matter. They had two ward statesmen booked for the comfortable berths. Supervisor Fischer is one of Mr. Shepard's most trusted lieutenants, and his action is supposed to indicate a probable cessation of the strife in the Democratic ranks. Thomas F. Farrell to his \$5,000 a year place as

Sheriff-elect Tamsen has determined to retain the following Tammany men in office after Jan. 1, at least temporarily: Deputy Assist-Jacoby, George B. Gifford, and William C. Southwick, Arrest Clerk George A. Weaver, Hond Clerk Arthur W. Levvy, Messenger James Hickard; Joseph J. Burke and Edward Kelly, deputies detailed to look after prisoners, and John F. McCabe, Deputy Warden of Ludlow street jail. ants Frank J. Burns, Frank W. Geraty, Morris

A Brooklyn Republican Beclines a Nice Pince.

Robert M. Johnson, a Republican State Committeeman in Brooklyn, has declined the offer of the Deputy County Clerkship tendered to him by County Clerk-elect H. C. Saffen. He says the duties of the place would call for more of his time than his private practice as a lawyer would allow. The Deputy County Clerkship is supposed to be worth \$7,000 or \$8,000 a year.

The Assochist Convention Adjourns.

The cold weather yesterday seemed to have a temoralizing effect upon the Anarchists who held the concluding session of their seventh annual convention at Wilrig's Hall, 85 East annual convention at Wilrige Hall, 65 East
Fourth street. The attendance was small, and
no one would admit that any business was being
done. It was learned, however, that Freie Arbeiter Stimme, the organ of the Jewish Anarchists, was to be revived, and that the first issue
of the revived Science, the organ of the English-speaking Anarchists, is being printed at 452
East Fourteenth arrest, the looms of Emma
decidings, who, with C. W. Mowbray, has suchinhed an Anarchist stynth beta. ZHE CATHOLIC STNOD.

Priorie of the Brooklyn Diocese Meet-No Novel Decrees Fromnigated.

The second Diocesan Synod convoked since the diocese of Brooklyn was erected by the Catholic Church was held vesterday in St. John the Baptist'sChurch, in Willough by avenue. The ceremonies of the day began with a Pontifical Bishop McDonnell and the Rev. James M. Hen elman, the assistant priest. The deacons o honor were Father Henry Galliger and Father George Kauput, while Father James S. Duffy and Father J. J. Flynn acted as masters of

Immediately after the mass the Synod was convoked, and the priests and seminarians of the diocese, to the number of 277, walked before Bishop McDonnell and made their profession of faith according to the decrees of the Council of

The entire morning session was spent in ner feeting the organization of the Synod and in the work preliminary to promulgating the decrees formulated by Bishop McDonnell. At noon the Synod adjourned, and the priests were enter tained at a dinner which Bishop McDonnell

Synod adjourned, and the priests were entertained at a dinner which Blahop McDonnell gare at St. John's College.

At the afternoon session the decrees of the Bishop were read. Time was allowed to the members of the Synod to discuss the various rulings. Outside of those decrees, which were merely collided from the decisions of the Council of Baitimore and the last Council of the Archdiocese of New York, there were none of any great importance promulgated save three, and one of these, which relates to the liquor question, follows closely the decree of the Council of Baitimore on the same subject. It directs the pastors to urge the members of their congregations who are engaged in the liquor business not to sell to minors or those already under the influence of alcohol, and exhorts Catholic liquor sellers to keep their saloons closed on Sundays and all members of the faith to keep away from saloons on that day. Saloon keepers are also urged to get out of the business.

Another decree directs that in every parish in which there is no parochial school the children shall be gathered together at least twice a week for the study of the catechism and instruction upon the doctrines of the Church.

The last of the three relates to the temporal administration of the parishes of the diocese. It states, in substance, that no debts shall be incurred, no improvements to church property made, and no building erected by any Priest of the diocese before first receiving the consent of the Bishop.

The lastediction of the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, and the Sons of Temperance was not discussed, but a decree against societies which have designs against the existing civil Governments.

At the close of the Synod Bishop McDonnell said: "I think the Synod was a successful one in every particular, and the large attendance was direct evidence of the Interest the priests manifest in the subjects which came up for consideration. The most important work of the Synod, in fact the only matters worth speaking about outside of ecclesias

religious education of children, and the decree which relates to the temporal administration of the parishes of the diocese."

Bishop McDonnell's appointments of the diocesan officials who will hold office until the next Synod were announced as follows:

Examiners of the Clergy—The Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph P. O'Connell, C. M: the Very Rev. J. A. Hartnett, C. M: the Rev. M. Carroll, Peter Dauffenbach, the Rev. Thomas M. O'Donoghue, C. M.: the Rev. Joseph MoNamee, the Rev. J. P. Hoffman, the Rev. Thomas F. Ward, the Rey. James Donohoe, LL. D.

Defender of the Matrimonial Tie—The Right Rev. Mgr. Jos. P. O'Connell.

Promotor Fiscalis—The Rev. James Donohoe, LL. D.

cesan Board of Examiners—The Revs. P. J. amara, V. G.; Thos. Taaffe, Jos. Hauber, am J. Maguire, George Kaupert, Peter hoe, M. N. Wagner, M. G. Flannery, W. T.

Donohoe, M. N. Wagner, M. G. Flannery, W. T. McGuire.
School Board for Kings County—The Right
Rev. Mgr. Joseph P. O'Conneil, the Revs. M. J.
Moran, E. W. McCarty, P. F. O'Hare, J. S.
Duffy, J. P. Hoffman, J. J. Woods, J. H. Mitchell, J. Taafle, J. M. Hanselman, J. F. Mcalla, Q.
Feser, G. Kaupert, E. P. Mahony, J. J. Durlek,
J. T. Woods, J. E. McCoy, J. P. Zentgraf, H.
Wettekamp, I. Wunsch, S. Gesuldl.
Inspector of Schools—The Rev. J. L. Belford,
For Queens County—The Revs. J. McEnroe, I.
Zeller, D. Dauffenbach, L. Fuchs, C. Eisele, H.
J. Zimmer, P. A. Walsh, R. S. Foley, M. J. Dennison, E. J. Donnelly, T. F. McGronen.
For Suffolk County—The Revs. P. Schwarz, J.
E. Bobier, L. J. Guerin, P. Donohoe, Thomas S.
McCaffray.

William Turner Gale, who died at his home, 125 West 123d street, on Christmas night, had been in the jewelry business about forty years, and for seventeen years with Tiffany & Co He was the son of a clergyman of Rockport, Mass., and was graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1853 at the age of 17. He entered the employ of the old-time jewelry firm of Palmer & Bachelder, on Washington their successors for about twenty years. In 1873 he embarked in business for himself in Boston, under the firm name of Gale, aton & Snow, but after about two 1877 he entered the employ of Tiffany & Co. He 1877 he entered the employ of Tiffany & Co. He died of hasty consumption. Mr. Gale was one of the salesmen selected by Tiffany & Co. to preside at the firm's exhibition in the Tiffany pavillon at the Paris Exposition of 1889, and in recent years he was connected with the diamond department of the Union square store. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter. He was in his 57th year. Funeral services will be held at his residence this afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock.

was in his 57th year. Funeral services will be held at his residence this afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock.

The Rev. Francis J. Clavton, rector of Grace Church, Rutherford, N. J., died there yesterday morning after an operation for appendicitis performed on Monday. He was born in this city in 1834, and was educated for the ministry at St. Stephen's Episcopal College. After being graduated he spent several years in the South, and became rector of Grace Church in 1885. In 1891, as the result of trouble in the church, a secession took place, and a movement looking to the establishment of an independent Episcopal church was begun. Bishop Starkey, however, sustained the rector, and refused to countenance the establishment of another church. Mr. Clavion was known as a public speaker and as a musician. He was the secretary of the New York St. Stephen's Alumni Association. He leaves a widow, an invalid.

Dr. William Detmold, a well-known surgeon, died of paralysis on Wedneslay at his home, 38 East Ninth street. He was born in Hanover on Dec. 27, 1808, and came to this country at the age of 30. In 1841 he established an orthopedic clinic at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and twenty years later, at the outbreak of the civil war, becams the professor of military surgery there. He was prominent in the organization of the medical corps of the United States army. He had been Vice-President of the New York Academy of Medicine, consulting surgeon to the President of the Society for the Hellef of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.

The Rev. Father P. F. Kirwen died yesterday morning of lung trouble at his parents home,

The Rev. Father P. F. Kirwen died yesterday morning of lung trouble at his parental home, 682 Summit avenue, Jersey Uity Heights. Father Kirwen was 27 rears old. He was ordained on Dec. 23, 1893, at Secon Hall Seminary, South Orange. In March of this year he was taken sick, and had not been able to attend to his priestly duties since then. Funeral services will be held in St. Joseph's Church Saturday morning.

The Rev. David Teese, a Presbyterian minister, died at his residence, at "The Camp Place," in Amherst county, Va., on Wednesday, aged 80. He was a native of Ireland, and came to this country in his childhood, Mr. Teese officiated at the funeral of President William Heary Harrison.

Henry Harrison.

Sim Coy, a well-known politician of Indianapolis, died yesterday. He was known all over the country for his connection with the tally sheet forgeries there several years ago, for which he served several mouths in the penitentiary.

Frederick Schroeder died on Wednesday at his home, 302 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fourth year. He had been assistant secretary of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company since 1860.

James Walsh, who was known about this city.

James Wales 1800.

James Wales, who was known about this city as a clever clog dancer, died suddenly last evening at the home of his sister, Mrs. Sandroch, at 55 Central Park West. He was consumptive.

We that Make Anti-toxine for Newark. Dr. H. C. H. Herold of the Newark Board of Health, who was instructed to visit the officers of the Realth Board of this city, reported last hight that Dr. Biggs of this city informed him that it would be impossible to supply any anti-toxine to the Newark Board, as all it could make togine to the Newark Board, as all it could make would be needed here. He offered, however, to take charge of the Newark horses intended to supply serum, inoculate them, and have the anti-toxine ready by the time the Newark Board could build its stables and laboratory.

The Newark Common Council will be asked to night to appropriate \$7.000 to start an anti-toxine plant. An ordinance was adopted to prevent the sale of a purious anti-toxing similar to that astopted by the Health Board in this city on Wednesday.

DISCUSSING THE SOUL

CONGRESS OF THE AMERICAN PST-CHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Macdonald's Interesting Experiments to

Show Sensitiveness to Pais-How Semi-Vacent Girls Know Some Things-Prof. Mills's Experiments on Animals PRINCETON, Dec. 27.-Princeton University is indergoing the sedative relaxation of a meeting of the American Psychological Association Students of the soul are present from all parts of the country, and are engaged in the discussion of anthropometry, sense impressions, hypercesthesia, and con-sciousness. They are earnest searchers after truth. Long passed the days when they sat in dimly lighted parlors and discussed the why and the wherefore of two hearts with single heart throbs and unanimity of thought. Nearly all bravely sport some sort of whiskers some of the beards are of the wild and bushy kind, others are straggly, some are pointed and strictly up to date. They carry their discussions with them even to the table and they talk and argue on thoughts far beyond the ordinary sphere of conversation, only paus ing long enough to order roast pork, apple sauce, mince pie, and a long list of "fixings" for

The session opened this morning and will connue te-morrow. In the afterneon a formal address of welcome was made by President Patton, and to-night the psychologists unbended themselves long enough to attend a reception given by Prof. Patton at Prospect.

Prot. William James of Harvard is presiding officer. This evening he delivered an address on the "Unity of Consciousness," His address was of a technical nature, but, unlike the expe riences of the Vassar girl, the majority of the audience did not allow themselves to imagine that each sentence would be last, or if they did that each sentence would be last, or if they did they kept the wish strictly to themselves and dozed as peacefully as when they sit in com-fortable stalls in the college chapel. Prof. James closed by a very frank recantation of one of the most important doctrines of his own book on psychology, which is that states of mind subjectively consid-ered, ought not to be called complex. He now admits them to be complex, but is as far as over from allowing the complexity to be described in the usually accepted way of the associationist school. The address lasted rather less than an hour, and will probably provoke a good deal of discussion.

school. The address lasted rather less than an hour, and will probably provoke a good deal of discussion.

At the morning session Dr. Macdonald of the United States Bureau of Education in Washington, who has made a study of the sensibility to pain by pressure on the hands of different individuals, told of some of his experiences. The instrument he used resembles a lead pencil sharpened at the end, with a delicate spring balance in the body of the pencil. The point was placed in the palm of the hand, where the smaller lines of the hand cross. Among those he experimented upon were American, English, and German professional and business men. American and English women of the laboring and non-laboring classes, and women in the Maison de Tolérance, Paris; also the men of the slums in Boston, Paris, and London, and epileptics. His results show that the men in Chapelle Rouge, Paris, can stand the most pain. Next to them are the members of the Boston army of unemployed, and third the Salvation Army members in London. Epileptics are next on the list, and the disorderly women of Paris followed, French men and women of the elumscanendureagreat deal more pain without a murmur than any other class he examined. American professional men are very sensible to pain, and notice the aches and ills of life sooner than any other class he examined. American professional men are very sensible to pain, than the English. He contends that the nervous system of an Englishman is not as highly developed as that of an American.

Dr. Macdonald said that should these results

American.

Dr. Macdonald said that should these results prove to be generally true by experiments on larger numbers of people, these statements would be probable: The majority of people are more sensitive to pain in their left hand; Parislan women are an exception; women are more sensitive to pain than men; it does not necessarily follow that woman cannot endure more pain than man. American professional men are more sensitive to pain than American business men, and also than English or German professional men. The laboring classes are much less sensitive to pain than the non-laboring classes. The women of the lower classes are much less sensitive to pain than those of the better classes. In general, the more developed the nervous system, the more sensitive it is to pain. While the thickness of tissue on the hand has some influence, it has by no means so much as one might suppose, a prior; for many with thin hands require much pressure. The English woman of the non-laboring class can stand almost twice as much pain without noticing it as can her American cousin, who is by far the most sensitive to pain of all individuals.

Prof. E. C. Sanford of Clark University gave American.
Dr. Macdonald said that should these results

uals.

Prof. E. C. Sanford of Clark University gave the results of asking Vassar girls 100 questions. He boiled the answers down, as he had only a few hours in which to talk and did not care to encroach on eternity. One of his questions was: "How do you know your right hand from your left?" The replies of some were that they could not tell; others said the right hand was stronger than the left, and others made the distiction because they wore a ring on the left hand. Some knew it by experience and others by intuition. Those who depended on the sight of it were bothered it by experience and others by intuition. These who depended on the sight of it were bothered at times, and could not make a distinction; but those who depended on intuition never failed to tell the difference.

Another question was to tell the difference between "e!" and "ie." In the majority of cases the only way in which a distinction could be made was by writing the letters and then looking at them.

between "el" and "ie." In the majority of cases the only way in which a distinction could be made was by writing the letters and then looking at them.

He asked them if they ever became angry and what was usually the real cause of anger. Many refused to answer, but the consensus of opinion was that they usually lost temper because they felt that their personal dignity was outraged. Wellesier girls' remedy for a duil lecture is to imazine that each sentence will be the last.

Prof. T. Wesley Mills of McGill University, Montreal, read a paper on the "Psychic development of young animals." His experiments were conducted with the aid of a dog, as cat, a rabbits guines pigs, and birds. He said that physical changes accompany the development of the mind, and that there are many rapid changes in both which cannot be explained. One interesting experiment he gave was when he rubbed his hand over the back of a dog and held it under the nose of a kitten a day old. The kitten exhibited all the signs of fear as shown by a full-grown cat when pursued by a lively fox terrier. He said that at times his dog would forget he had a nose and would depend on his eyes, and only after they failed him would he seem to recall that his nose was the proper organ to use. The fore part of the dog develops more quickly than the hind part, except with mongrel curs, when the process of development is reversed. He holds that no instinct is perfect, and experience is necessary in all cases.

Prof. J. McKeen Cattell of Columbia read a paper which created some comment. He held that the number of military men was on the increase and that theologians were decreasing. He said that a man eminent in one department is more likely to be great in another department than a common man, meaning that a great warrior was more likely to be a poet than a man with only average gifts. Both Prof. Ormond of Princeton and Prof. James of Harvard objected to his conclusions, and obtruse words were exchanged with a lavishness which bewildered a listener whose vocabulary

Mr. Laurier Predicts that the Liberals Will Befeat the Government. TORONTO, Dec. 27.-The Hon. Wilfred Laurier,

CANADA'S NEXT ELECTION.

leader of the Liberal opposition in the House of Commons at Ottawa, is here to-day meeting the eaders of the party in Ontario and arranging leaders of the party in Ontario and arranging to raily his forces for the approaching general election in the Dominion. He said that his party will sweep the province of Quebec at the coning election, and that the Liberals will capture a majority of the seats in the other provinces, defeating the present Administration.

Orrawa, Dec. 27.—Next Saturday's Canada Gazette will contain an official proclamation further prorouging the opening of the Dominion Parliament until Feb. 11. This indicates that the Government is still undecided as to whether first to summon the House for despatch of business or hold a general election. The last formal prorogation was up to Monday next, so the Government is compelled now to make another formal prorogation.

Dr. Frederick Halves of 146 East Eighty-third street was held responsible yesterday by a Coroner's jury for the death of Mrs. Mathilda Brandt, ner's jury for the death of Mrs. Mathilda Brandt, at 313 East Seventieth street, on Liec. 20. The jury decided that Mrs. Brandt died of malpractice, and that negligence on Halves's part was a contributing cause. Coroner Bobbs held Halves in \$5,000 half to awast the action of the trand Jury, and he was locked up in the Tombs. He is the man who took morphine while in his cell at the East Sixty-seventh street police station a few days ago.

age \$1,500; 1:80, 100 and 102 West Houston street Dani & Striller, damage \$1,500, 10:00, 75 Forsyth street, David Cohon, damage triffing F. K. -130, 50s Rast Eighty-third street, so damage, 9-30, 186 Loodbyn street, Jacob Finger, damage \$100 7 och Pler 6s Rast Street, raisened Scott Scatt, damage \$50; 10:00, 107 Emparer Scatt Scatt, damage \$50; 10:00, 107 Emparer Scatt Scatter, damage \$50; 10:00, 107 Emparer Scatter, damage \$10.00.

DEMANDS OF TROLLEY CAR MEN.

They Send a Long List of Things They Want to President E. F. C. Young. It has not been positively determined that Traction Company's lines in Jersey City, New ark, and the Oranges. Much depends on wha action the directors take at a meeting to be held to-morrow in relation to a petition submitted by the employees containing a strong presentation of the grievances they desire to have redressed The document was addressed to President Ed ward F. C. Young. It reads: "DEAR SIR: With your kind permission, we

Company, do respectfully make application to your honorable Board for an increase of wages We submit that we, the motormen and conduc tors, are not properly compensated for the amount of labor done, as the company compels every employee to procure a uniform and to pas for damages done which occur occasionally to

the employees of the Consolidated Traction

amount of labor done, as the company compels every employee to procure a uniform and to pay for damages done which occur occasionally to us all. Thus, we claim, we are poorly compensated, particularly the trippers and the night forces on the various lines.

"We ask for a standard wage and time schedule, that is, when one enters the service of this company he be paid at the rate of \$2 a day, whether he be an extra or a day man, and that no man shall work more than ien hours inside of twelve consecutive hours. That all suspended employees be paid half time, provided they are not, after careful hearing, found at fault. That all employees shall have twenty-four hours notice of all necessary changes of time tables.

"That on special occasions, when the tripper or an extra man takes a car out of the house, he shall not receive least han \$2 cours for one hour's work, and so on; and if he works over eight and his car is taken off the road, he shall be paid a full day's pay.

All motormen and conductors not to receive less than \$2.20 for the same time. That all employees shall have an impartial trial, the accused to be represented at the hearing as well as the company. That the order just issued compelling employees to pay their fares while in uniform going to and from work be rescinded. That all motormen and conductors on regular night trippess be paid not less than \$1.75 per night. That no employees be held responsible for any accident that might occur on his car, such as the breaking down of any of the mechanism or giving out of any of the electrical appliances while on the road. That all employees in the discharge of their duties shall be properly and respectfully treated by atariers and other officials.

"That conductor or motorman who is breaking him in. This is to improve the general tone of employees and will be of much more benefit to the company than to the men lay off, are sick, or are suspended, and that the extras run the night trippers cars, they also to get a night work in their order as they are entitled

tend to very much improve the habits of the employees.

"That no employee shall be compelled to work when not able, and that it shall not require a doctor's certificate to put him on the sick list. Also if an employee be found, after having been off sick, to be shamming, that he go to the bottom of the list or be dismissed. That the oldest man on the road be first for promotion, whether it be permanent or temporary. President Young promised to submit the demands of the men to the consideration of the directors. General Manager David Young was too busy trying to get the storm blockade lifted to give his views on the subject. The men will await the action of the directors before stating what their future course will be.

Trolley Men Still Negotiating.

The negotiations between President Lewis of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad and a committee of the employees over the renewal of their contract under new conditions for another year were continued yesterday. It is understood that the only serious difficulty is on the question of wages. The motormen and conductors are stiften in their demand for \$2.25 instead of \$2

firm in their demand and day.

None of the officers of the company apprehends a strike. The final conference between Mr. Lewis and the committee will probably be held to-morrow afternoon. Negotiations with the other surface railroad Presidents are also in progress. Their determination will largely depend on the result in the case of the Heights company.

THE ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

Some Americans who Are Imprisoned There HARTFORD, Dec. 27.-Malcon Aghamalian of this city, who is engaged in looking up the names of American citizens imprisoned in Turkey, has succeeded in finding the names of several. The ley, Mass., is said to be in a prison at Anteb, in Kavork Menisian, a laborer, of Troy, N. Y., is in same city is also imprisoned at the same place. These two men went home to visit their parents, who are engaged in copper mining. Sarkes Manngean of New York, a silk their parents, who are engaged in copper mining. Sarkes Manngean of New York, a silk weaver, is in prison at Marsevan. Dickson Tarzian of Troy, N. Y., an iron worker, bought some engines and machinery which he took back with him to Harpool about a year ago where he had permission to start a shop, paying a large amount of money for a license. The smoke from the shop was regarded as liable to smut the houses in the neighborhood, and his shop was closed up. He then applied for a rebate of his license money, and the authorities arrested him on a trumped-up offence. He asked that he might telegraph to United States Consul Jewett at Sivas. 250 miles away, and this was refused. He was brought into court and refused to make his defence unless Consul Jewett was sent for. The Judge saked him to show his American citizen papers. He did so, and the Judge grabbed them from his hand, tore them to pieces, and the man was then cast into prison, where he still remains. No one is allowed to see him, nor is he permitted to communicate with any one outside. S. Radigian, a well-known photographer of Boston, who is a friend of Mr. Ashamalian, wrote him recently about the treatment that he received from Minister Terrell at Constantinople. Mr. Radigian left this country last August for a visit with relatives in Harpool. In his letter he says that he was taken into custody in Constantinople as soon as he landed. He asked that he be allowed to see Minister Terrell, and Turkish officers went with him. Minister Terrell and Turkish officers went with him. Minister Terrell obtained him that he could protect only American born and not naturalized citizens, and that he has better go back to America at once. Mr. Radigian, who has lived in Hoston for nine years, and has been a maturalized citizen three or four years, and to Minister Terrell:

What does our Government pay you for unless it be to protect American citizens who are here?"

Minister Terrell replied that it was none of his business, and told him to leave the building.

"What does our Government pay you for unless it be to protect American citizens who are here?" Minister Terrell replied that it was none of his business, and told him to leave the building. Mr. Radigian agreed to leave the country at once and went to the Russian frontier. At Hartoun, in Russia, he secured a Russian passport, and in this way was able to go to his relatives in Harpool. In his letter he says:

"A Russian passport protects me, but my American papers are useless. This is a hard position for a clitzen of the powerful United States, but such is my humiliating situation."

Mr. Aghamalian will write these facts to Secretary of State Gresham, and will ask Senator Hawley of Connecticut to lay the matter before the Senate.

Mr. Aghamalian of this city received to day a letter from Secretary of State Gresham in reply to the polition sent by the Armenians of this city and vicinity some time ago. Secretary Gresham writes a formal note enclosing a section of the fongressional Record containing extracts from President Cleveland's message and Mr. Greanam's telegrams. Mr. Aghamalian will now send to Secretary Gresham the names of those American citizens imprisoned in Armenia and facts about their detention.

Adolf Jacobson Arrives.

Adolf Jacobson, who was arrested in Chicago on Monday at the request of the New York police, arrived here last night in charge of Detective Sullivan. He was locked up in Police Headquarters. He described himself as a broker, 42 years old, and living in Brooklyn. He was arrested on a warrant granted on the complaint of Oscar Haker, who declared that Jacobson, on the false representation that he was a member of the Consolidated Exchange, induced him to invest \$4.000. Jacobson returned \$1,000 and disappeared. He will be arraigned at the Tomba Police Court this morning.

DETHESDA. AMERICA'S PAVORITE WATER. Vice President of the United States Since threads overtaints properties of tare value.

For also by Acher, Merrail & Comits, Park a Billion, and all growes and drogglats.

P. MC M EM EM. A. and.

Bearing Bireat, New Korks. REED AS A CANDIDATE

The Pintform He Promutgated in 1887, When He Considered His Candidacy a Joke, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-Ex-Speaker Reed Presidency than ever before. In 1888 he regarded such a possibility as a joke. That year a New England paper declared that the most available men for the Republican nomination

New York, and Long of Massachusetts.

were Congressmen Reed of Maine, Hiscock of

"As soon as we saw this," said Mr. Reed at that time, "Long and I assembled ourselves to-

gether, held a caucus, and agreed that the announcement, so far as we were concerned, was both timely and judicious, but we decided by a unanimous vote that Hiscock was not available, for reasons that must suggest themselves to every thoughtful and patriotic man. This action having narrowed the contest down to Long and myself, I suggested, with the kindest and most disinterested motives, that for the rake of harmony he ought to withdraw. He demurred to the proposition, and did not appear to take much interest in it until I offered to make it an object to him. I volunteered to pay him \$5 in lawful money if he would agree to retire and make a speech nominating me in the Presidential Convention. He replied that raised him to eight. If there is anything I do spise it is avarice. He replied that he would not withdraw from the canvers and make the let me write it or would submit it for my ap-proval. This was pretty steep, as Long hadn't the slightest chance of getting the nomination and lan't much of a speaker. But I agreed to

and isn't much of a speaker. But I aureed to pay him \$3 down and the balance if I got the nomination. But Long said he never did take a contingent fee and never would; so there the matter hangs. If he won't agree to share the risk he sha'n't have any of the peaches.

"I'm running for the Presidency," continued Mr. Reed at that time (this was in the winter of 1887-81, "upon a bread and comprehensive platform, and if I don't get the nomination it won't be because I'm not willing to give satisfaction to people of all colors, rases, religions, and political views. I believe in giving every man equal rights and a fair show. I believe that it is the duty of Congress to pass a judicious silver bill, and am in favor of such a revision of the tariff as shall give the capital and lator employed in the manufacturing industries of the country every protection they ask, and at the same time place the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life within the reach of all. I believe that every man, woman, and child should receive a pension who is entitled to it; that every just claim upon the Government should be promptly and duly paid, with interest to date; that sectional strife should be smothered in fraternal love, and that the dead issues of the war should be decently buried at Government expense. I am in favor of applying the principles of civil service reform to all the offices of the Government, so as to give entire satisfaction to those who are in as well as those who are out, and that all legisof applying the principles of civil service reform to all the offices of the Government, so as to give entire satisfaction to those who are in as well as those who are out, and that all legislation intended to promote the prosperity of the country should be promptly enacted by Congress. On the labor question I am as sound as an oak saw log, and urge upon Congress the passage of a bill that will settle forever and set at rest all controversies between the employer and the employed. I believe that the surplus in the Treasury should remain unimpaired so far as is consistent with the financial welfare of the country, and that Congress should take such action in reference to the finances as will bring the greatest good to the greatest number. I hold it to be the duty of the President to protect the prerogatives of his office, and to hand them down unstained to his successor done up in tissue paper or in a slik handkerchief, and I will further say that if I have omitted to declare my position regarding any interest representing a considerable number of votes, it shall be my earnest endeavor to amend and enlarge my platform accordingly. The motto on my escutcheon is I strive to please, and my aim is to merit the approbation and secure the support of all Republicans, Democrats, and Mucwumps. I desire to be considered a non-partisan candidate, and would prefer that my homination should be unanimous."

IS JENKINS A CITIZENT

According to Decisions of the Suprem

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-The statement tele graphed from West Superior, Wis., to the effect that the seat of John J. Jenkins, Republican, elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress to succeed Nils P. Halgen, may be contested on the ground that he is not a citizen, he not having taken out naturalization papers, has resulted in a thorough search of the records at the Capitol for precedents upon which to form an opinion. It is said that Jenkins came from England when he was 4 years old and located at Baraboo, Wis., where he has since resided. He admits that he has never taken out naturalization papers, but says that his vice in the army makes him a citizen. If his father was naturalized, that would materially simplify the situation-in fact, would settle it. agt. Gordon, decided that the naturalization of an alien conferred the rights of a citizen on his infant son, who was at the time of the natural-

intant son, who was at the time of the naturalization a resident of a foreign country, but was a resident of the United States at the passage of the law of 1802.

In the famous case of Boyd agt. Thayer, decided Feb. 1, 1892, the question whether or not a fathers's naturalization conferred the right of citizenship upon his infant son was raised and discussed. Boyd having been elected Governor of Nebraska, Thayer brought suit against him for possession of the office on the ground that he had never been naturalized. In the pleadings it was set up that Boyd's father was naturalized while Boyd was yet a minor. Discussing this point, 'Chief Justice Fuller, who delivered the opinion of the court, quoted the decision in Campbell agt, Gordon, and said:

"We perceive no reason for limiting the rule to the children of these who had already been naturalized. In our judgment the intention was that the act of 1802 should have a prospective operation."

It was held that Gov, Boyd's acts since arriv-

that the act of 1802 should have a prospective operation."

It was held that Gov. Boyd's acts since arriving at the age of 21 years constituted a virtual compliance with the requirements of the law.

The point made by Mr. Jenkins, that his war record made him a citizen was a question in the contest made against the scating of Capt. J. it. White, elected to the Fitty-first Congress from the Twelfth Indiana district. Mr. White was not disturbed in his seat, and that case may form a precedent for determining Jenkins's right to his seat. Capt. White, after the matter had been discussed, completed his record by taking out naturalization papers in due form.

West Side's Mammoth Hotels, The management and guests of the Hotel Majestic, the largest and most ornate of the many new hotels in the upper west side district, gave a reception and ball last night to mark the formal opening of the house. About five hundred invited guests were present, in addition to the five hundred guests of the hotel, and till an early hour in the morning the adjacent streets

were full of waiting carriages.

The following committee of the ladies of the house received the guests in two Louis XIV. drawing room: Mrs. Theodore F. Hicks, Mrs. Charles F. Bigelow, Mrs. theodore F. Hicks, Mrs.
Charles F. Bigelow, Mrs. theory J. Scharmerhorn, Mrs. Richard H. Stearns, Mrs.
Eugens Van Schaick, Mrs. W. Parker
Tyler, Mrs. Edmund M. Storm, Mrs. Lillian
Blauvelt-Smith, Mrs. Henry Clay King, and
Mrs. Robert Highet. The committee of men
having the reception and ball in charge was
comprised of the following: Warner Miller, the
flev. Edward C. Houghton, John M. Vrooman,
Theodore F. Hicks, William P. Tyler, John F.
Miller, Charles E. Birclow, Thomas W. Hall,
Edward C. Harries F. Simonde, Frank Clatworthy, Betry Clay King, treeries S. Schermerhorn, Al Hayman, Samuel Q. Brown, A. L. Striffen, and Robert Highet.

Bancing began in the colonial ballraom at
8:30 o'clock, and at 11:32 o'clock there was
supper in the restaurant and winter parcine.
All the reception rooms were handsomely derated for the occasion, and the support inthes
were lader with masses of cut flowers. The
dance programme consisted of fourteen minibers, and the music was under the direction of
Viadimir Purischoff.

In the intervals of dancing the guests wandered through the reception rooms and the artistic
finishings. It was not until just midnight that
the Virginia reed, which chosed the programme,
was annuinced, and the invited guests began to
think of going home.

Beevised by President Blaz. Charles E. Bigelow, Mrs. George J. Schermer

CITY OF MEXING, Dec. 27.—The finatemalan envoy was received to-day by President Disc. The Minister's speech was pacific. President Diaz said. "Your visit will be picasing to acy event, but it will be still more so if it but a and to the state of a arm vrising between Mexico and towards."

BROOKVILLE, Pa. Dec. 21. Fred. J. H. Hughes. of George H. Kennedy. Prod. Hawber's first wife was the sister of the present bride's father, who will now become his bridger in tow a father-in-law. Mrs. Haghes's country become her step-shiltren. THE NEW CURRENCY BILL

CHAIRMAN SPRINGER EXPLAINS ITS PROVISIONS.

Existing Banks Not Required to Come in Under the New System Unions They Be-sire to - Provisions for the Safety and Redemption of the Notes Issued.

WASHINGTON, Dec. U7.-Mr. Springer, the Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, said to-day that he did not believe that the people of the country generally under-stand the modifications in the present banking system which will be accomplished by the passage of the Carlisle bill as now proposed to be

" In the first place," he said, "the Carlisle bill proposes a radical change in the manner of securing bank-note circulation. The present law requires a deposit of United States bonds, and permits the issue of notes to the amount of 90 per cent, of the par value of the bonds. rapid payment of the public debt, the limited number of such bonds now outstanding, and the further fact that many of them are held in trust capacities in this country and as permanent investments by persons residing abroad, have rendered this kind of security impracticable, and some other must be devised or the na-tional-bank circulation will soon be retired. The Carisle bill proposes for security of the circulating notes of national banks, instead of United States bonds, a guarantee fund consisting of legal-tender notes or currency certificates to the amount of thirty per centum of the circulation applied f r; also of one per cent, per annum upon the cir : niating whole circulation, and as a further security & first lien upon all the assets of the bank and upon the amount which may be rea ized by the double liability feature of the national banking law

gratises upon all the assets of the bank and upon the amount which may be rea ized by the double liability feature of the national banking law.

"It must be observed here that the guarantee fund of 30 per centum, the assets of the bank, and the personal liabilities of the stockholders can only go to the payment of the circulating notes of the bank which issues them, but the five per cent, guarantee fund, raised by a tax upon all the circulation of the country, is a common fund out of which the notes of any failed bank may be paid if the guarantee fund, the assets, and personal liabilities of the stockholders are not sufficient. Thus, on a circulation of \$200,000,000, the present national bank circulation, the safety fand would amount to \$10,000,000, and this whole fund could be drawn upon to pay the notes of any bank that failed. This security, together with the others mentioned, is deemed by the safets financiers and bankers of the country, as amply sufficient to secure the bill holders under any circumstances, even in a time of panics and universal financial disaster. Even the failure of all of the banks in the system during one commercial crisis would not impair the value of the circulating notes in the least, for the resources of such banks, upon which taxation could rest until the notes were paid, would amount to at least ten times more than the circulating notes now outstanding."

"Does the embaltine which you propose to offer permit the banks to come under the new law between this time and the further to comply with the new law?

"As the bill was originally drawn by Mr. Carlisie, the existing banks were required to take up their bonds and comply with the new law between this time and the first day of July next. The national bankers objected to this provision and insisted that their charter rights would be violated, While Id do not concele this point, it is well to avoid any objection of that kind which and the saidting tree.

and insisted that their charter rights would be violated. While I do not concede this point, it is well to avoid any objection of that kind which may be made, and the substitute provides that the present banks may come into the new system or not, just as they may desire. There is nothing compulsory whatever. If they stay under the present system, they cannot increase their circulation, but they will remain under the law precisely as it now stands. If they desire to take out additional circulation or any circulation under the new law, they must retire their existing circulations now provided by law, and come in under the provisions of the new law. This will enable them to act at their convenience, and will prevent any changes of existing conditions except such as are voluntarily entered upon."

TO COLLECT THE INCOME TAX.

Officials from the President Down. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 .- The Treasury Department is gradually perfecting the machinery necessary to carry into effect the income tax The regulations have been issued, the blank forms of returns are now on the press, and a further step in the direction of collectius the tax has been made by the issuance of the fellowing circular, which affects all United States officials, from the President downward:

The Frenchest of the President downward;

The Presents Presents T.

Washington, B. C., Dec. 27.

To Dynasters and Disbursing Officers:

The regulations relative to income tax, approved Dec. 18, 1894, provide that

"All salaries or compensation paid to officers or persons in the caping of the tovernment of the United States, in and for the calendar year 1894, shall be included in the annual returns to collectors on form 305 of such officers and persons, in statements of gains, profits, and income subject to income tax for that year.

rectly to collectors by the persons receiving the r the year 1801. You will inform all such officers and employees to

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

New York Custom House. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27. - Attorney-General

Washington, Dec. 27.—Attorney-General Olney has decided that oil cake manufactured from imported linseed is entitled to a drawback. The act of 1870 provided that no drawback should be allowed on such oil cake, and this provision was continued in all subsequent tariff legislation, until the new tariff act of 1804, which omitted it. In view of this action of Congress the Attorney-General thinks it was clearly the intent of Congress that drawback would be allowed.

ZAttorney-General Olney has rendered an opin-Ion that the export tax imposed by a foreign tiovernment upon merchandise subject here to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value of the merchandise, is not to be taken into con-sideration in determining the dutiable value of imported articles.

Bids were opened at the Treasury Department to siny for the construction of two elevators in the New York Claston House. Morse, Williams & Co. of Philadelphia were the lowest bidders for hydraulic elevators at \$12,007 for two, and the Sprague Electric Elevator Company of New

WASHINGTON, Pa., Dec. 27.—The first test of an explosive shell invented by James S. Wolf of an explosive shell invented by James S. Wolf of this town was made on Christmas night. When it was fired it ascended high in the air, and after it came down it burned for fifteen minutes. Mr. Wolf says that it is a double shell and will set fire to any cumbustible with which it comes in contact. The inner shell bursts before the outer one and generates a gas which increases the explosive strength. Mr. Wolf says that it only costs the cents to fill an eight-inch shell with a powder that he has invented.

Washington, Dec. 27. The cruiser Machine left Maha this morning for Port Said on her way to thing. The lightest is expected to leave Suples in a day or two with the intention of John by the Markins in the silest (and and con-rotating to her company as for as Hong Kong, Valedaria to color times from Malta by the course the Machina will steer.

Paul Thymonut Bend.

Paul Thymount, the woman impersonator week ago last hight he was found overcome by pass their had so aged from an open burner in the result at 104 has I would have the Whether the see age of the see was by accelent or design rough and be exceed.

THE CELEBRATED SOHMER

Planos are the Best. Warergoms : 149-155 East 14th S., New York.

on the bodies is range processed the control of being grade that